

ening of the system of Slavery, by forcing an unnatural increase of the slave population, by creating a new demand for it as a producer of cotton? There is much knowledge to be gained sometimes from these money articles, which is of value, though we be not brokers in human flesh, or cotton. Most instructive commentaries are they also upon American Republicanism and Christianity.—G.

Ying made Easy.

The October number of the New-Englander, the quarterly organ of the New Haven division of Orthodoxy, contains an article on "Promises," excellently well calculated for the meridian of any of the New England States. It sets forth a variety of propositions touching private and public faith, some of which nobody ever thought of denying, and others which none but a New England theologian would ever think of admitting. The truths seem to be heaped together for the purpose of bridging over the gulf which the Constitution of the United States, as now existing, places between an honest man and political power. They are employed to make a Royal road, or a Railroad, by which men, burdened with consciences, can be whisked over the rough places, which the present Government of the country places in their way, to the goal of power and place. But, unluckily, the execution is not so excellent as the design, and the materials are so loosely and inconspicuously put together, that the weight of a single honest foot, whether planted with the momentum of logic or not, is enough to send the "wondrous pontiff," thundering to the gulf below.

Our moralists say: 1. "An equivocal promise is to be taken in the sense in which the promiser supposes that the promisee will receive it." Good. 2. "A promise can create no obligation to do that which God forbids." In such a case it is unlawful to make a promise, and doubly so to fulfill it." Excellent good. 3. "Contracts between societies, and between societies and individuals, are just as obligatory as if formed between individuals." Good again. We all seem to be travelling on harmoniously together to the conclusion that the Constitution of the United States is understood by the Slaveholders to contain certain provisions for the protection of Slavery, that good faith requires the promise to support the Constitution to be construed in the sense in which the promiser knows the promisee to receive it. That, as it is "unlawful to make a promise to do what God forbids, and doubly so to fulfill it,"—it is unlawful to a man who believes restoring fugitive slaves to their masters and suppressing servile rebellions by the sword of the nation, to promise to do those things, even though he do not intend at the time to do them,—a way provided by some Third Party moral philosophers for the reconciliation of anti-slavery consistency with a scramble for the loaves and fishes of office. Now, inasmuch, as according to our author, contracts between individuals and societies are as obligatory as those between individuals, it would seem as if a man could not honestly promise to do wicked things in a compact with a nation any more than with his neighbor. But it is no such thing. It seems that it is our "ignorance," and "want of information," that makes us arrive at these extravagant conclusions.

The learned Rabbi evinces a very comfortable acidity at eating his own words, which he swallows as easily, as Scott says, as a dog does a pot of butter. After laying down these principles among others, he goes on to say that, "he who is ignorant of the spirit of the law, and of sound principles of interpretation, has no safeguard against the most extravagant and absurd conduct." &c. "For example, if he think that promises are based on no other conditions and limitations than those expressly specified, he will be drawn into a vortex of follies." &c. One would think that the question, in this matter, would be, whether promises are based on the conditions which are expressly specified. The very complaint that they who renounce the Constitution of the United States, have against it, is, that certain conditions are contained in it, which they cannot perform, and therefore cannot promise to perform. The author illustrates his position by the instance of "a distinguished gentleman of Massachusetts, who resigned his office of Justice of the Peace, and renounced his oath to support the Constitution," on account of the Slavery clauses. "Whether," he proceeds, "these strange proceedings? Does he not know that our oath to God cannot be recalled?" "Inimitable moralist!—Have you not just told us that 'it is unlawful to make a wicked promise' to man? Does the circumstance of invoking Divine vengeance on our heads, if we refuse obedience, make the guilt of the wicked promise less? But this 'fancy,' it seems, springs from 'his want of information!' He is ignorant that an oath to support the Constitution does not include those parts which are opposed to the Divine Law!" Admirable casuist! But is not "it unlawful to make the promise," knowing that it is unlawful to keep it? Of course, nobody is bound to keep a wicked promise, but is not everybody bound to refrain from making one? And, again, "a promise is to be construed in the sense in which the promiser supposes the promisee will receive it." To whom is the promise to support the Constitution made? To all the people of the United States, and especially in the case of the Slavery clauses, to those whose interests they are intended to protect. And yet this doctor of morality would have us promise to do these things for a certain consideration, and then, after it has been received, refuse to perform them, because they are against our consciences. This may be good morality in the theological school of New Haven, but I can tell him it would be scouted in the gaming-house and the brothel, as a doctrine inconsistent with the most degraded forms of human society.

But what is the cause of all this indignant eloquence? The author exclaims, "What an absurd waste of talent! What a sacrifice of personal advantages, of reputation, of influence, of OFFICE, OF INCOME!" *Hinc ille lacryme!* Hence these tears! This is a fine specimen of the manner in which the fundamental doctrines of morality are manufactured to order for the American market. They must be so made up as not to interfere with personal advantages, reputation, influence, office, and income! These make up the God to whom the moralist refers, when he says, "That a promise can create no obligation to do what God forbids. These things are to be gained, honestly if we can, but at any rate gained. Such are the responses which are uttered forth by the authentic oracles of the American Church!"

The doctrine maintained in this article as to the lawfulness of taking an oath to do certain specified things, believed by the juror to be criminal, and the permission granted him to break his oath, when he pleases, in those particulars, is the very concentration of jacobinism, of the very essence of anarchical radicalism. It is inconsistent, not merely with civil Government, but with human society. It severs the sacred bonds of contracts which hold society together. It leaves every man free to do what seems good in his own eyes, without regard to his most solemn engagements. It permits one, after receiving the consideration of a bargain, to refuse to comply with the conditions upon which he received it. Such a doctrine, if carried out to its legitimate results, would reduce society to its original elements, and produce a social chaos. They who adopt the reasoning and the conduct which this rare moralist condemns, however ignorant and wanting in information they may be, yet, at least, know a lie when they see it, and have information enough to discern that it cannot be innocently uttered, even though they mean to cheat the party to whom it is told at the time of telling it. The ingenuities of sophistry, the intricacies of casuistry, are needed by those who wish to convince themselves that they can rightfully promise to do a wicked action, and receive the price, and then refuse to do it, when the performance is regularly demanded of them. This must be the "science of ethics" to which the pious author alludes, to our ignorance of which, he attributes our "absurd and extravagant conduct." To this charge we very willingly plead guilty. We neither know, nor desire to know, anything of such a system of morality.

It is a system which has made our country a den of financiers, swartwouters, and repudiators, and has filled our penitentiaries with rogues, less deserving of their fate, than many whose examples and precepts in the high places of the land, have encouraged them in their petty career of villainy.—G.

Texas.

The Morning News gives the following analysis of the vote in the House of Representatives on the joint resolution for the Annexation of Texas. The names of the men who voted for this iniquity deserve to be put on record, and remembered. Those in italics are Whigs.

MAINE.—Aye: S. Cary—1. No: Dunlap, H. Hamlin, Herrick, Morse, Severance, White—6.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Aye: Burke, Norris—2. No: Hale, Reding—2.
VERMONT.—No: Collamer, Dillingham, Foote, Marsh—4.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Aye: Parmenter—1. No: Abbot, Adams, Baker, Grinnell, Hudson, King, Rockwell, Williams, Witham—9.
RHODE ISLAND.—No: Cranston, Potter—2.
CONNECTICUT.—Aye: T. H. Seymour, Simmons, Stewart—3. No: Catlin—1.
NEW-YORK.—Aye: Clinton, Ellis, Hubbell, Leonard, Macley, Murphy, Pratt, Russell, Strong—9. No: Anderson, Barnard, Benton, Carpenter, J. E. Cary, Carroll, Dana, R. D. Davis, Fish, B. Green, W. Hunt, P. King, May, Putnam, Platts, Pury, Rathbone, Robinson, Rogers, L. Seymour, A. Smith, Stetson, Tyler, Wheaton—24. Absent—Hungerford.
NEW JERSEY.—Aye: Farlee, Kirkpatrick, Sykes—3. No: Elmer, W. Wright—2.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Aye: Bidlack, James Black, Broadhead, Foster, Fuller, Hayes, C. J. Ingersoll, Ritter, J. T. Smith, T. T. T. No: J. Brown, Burlington, Durrough, Dickey, J. R. Ferguson, Irwin, Jones, McIlwain, E. J. Morris, Nes, Pollock, Ramsey, A. Stewart—13. Absent—C. M. Read.
DELAWARE.—No: Rodney—1.
MARYLAND.—No: Brengle, Causin, J. P. Kennedy, Preston, Withers—5. Absent—Spence.
VIRGINIA.—Aye: Adkins, Bayly, A. A. Chapman, C. C. Drake, Hopkins, Hubard, Lucas, Newton, Stearns, Taylor—11. No: Chilton, Goggin, Sumner—3. Not voting—J. W. Jones (Speaker).
NORTH CAROLINA.—Aye: Arrington, Daniel, McKay, Reid, Saunders—5. No: Barringer, Clingman, Deberry, Rayner—4.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Aye: James A. Black, Burt, Campbell, Holmes, Rhett, Simpson, Woodward—7.
GEORGIA.—Aye: E. J. Black, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, Haralson, Lumpkin, A. H. Stephens, Stiles—8.
ALABAMA.—Aye: Belser, R. Chapman, Delle, Houston, McConell, Payne, Vance—7.
MISSISSIPPI.—Aye: Hammett, Roberts, Thompson, Two—4.
LOUISIANA.—Aye: Dawson, Labranche, Morse, Sill—4.
OHIO.—Aye: Dean, Duncan, McCausen, McDowell, Mathews, J. Morris, Potter, A. P. Stone, Weller—9. No: Brinkerhoff, Florence, Giddings, E. S. Hamlin, Harper, P. F. Johnson, St. John, Schenck, Tilden, Vance, Vanmeter, Webster—12.
INDIANA.—Aye: W. J. Brown, J. W. Davis, Henley, A. Kennedy, Owen, Pettit, T. Smith, J. A. Wright—11. No: Sempie, C. B. Smith—2.
ILLINOIS.—Aye: Douglas, Fieldin, Hodge, McClelland, R. Smith, Wentworth—6. No: Hardin—1.
KENTUCKY.—Aye: Boyd, Caldwell, French, J. W. Smith, Tibbatts—5. No: G. Davis, W. Green, Grider, Thompson, J. White—5.
TENNESSEE.—Aye: Ashe, Blackwell, A. V. Brown, M. Brown, Cullom, C. Johnson, A. Johnson, G. W. Jones, Peyton, Steiner—10. Absent—D. W. Dickinson—1.
MISSOURI.—Aye: Bower, Bowlin, Hughes, Jameson, Relief—5.
MICHIGAN.—Aye: Lyon—1. No: J. B. Hunt, R. McKandless—2.
ARKANSAS.—Aye: Cross—1.

RECAPITULATION.

	Ayes.	Whigs.	Noes.	Whigs.
Maine	1	0	4	2
New Hampshire	0	0	2	0
Vermont	0	0	1	3
Massachusetts	1	0	1	8
Rhode Island	0	0	0	2
Connecticut	3	0	1	0
New-York	9	0	14	10
New Jersey	3	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	10	0	0	13
Delaware	0	0	0	1
Maryland	0	0	0	5
Virginia	10	1	0	3
North Carolina	11	0	0	3
South Carolina	7	0	0	6
Georgia	6	2	0	0
Alabama	6	1	0	0
Mississippi	4	0	0	0
Louisiana	4	0	0	0
Ohio	2	2	0	2
Indiana	8	0	0	2
Illinois	6	0	0	1
Kentucky	5	0	0	6
Tennessee	6	4	0	0
Missouri	5	0	0	2
Michigan	1	0	0	0
Arkansas	1	0	0	0
	112	8	28	70

It thus appears, that of the Democratic votes in favor of the resolution, there were 53 from free, and 59 from slave States. Of the votes in the negative, the 28 Democrats are from the free States; and of the Whigs, 52 were from free, and 18 from slave States. The number of Democrats voting was 140; consisting of 81 from free and 59 from slave States. Those 81 were divided into 53 for, and 28 against. The number of Whigs voting was 78; consisting of 52 from free, and 26 from slave States. Those 26 were divided into 8 for, and 18 against. The 89 Democrats from slave, and the 52 Whigs from free States, all, of course, voted, the former for, and the latter against.

Bible Politics.

The late Third Party Convention, held in Boston, passed, among others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there is no necessary difference between political action and moral action; but, on the contrary, just in the degree in which the policy of a party or of a State, is prompted by moral feelings and directed to a moral object, political action is moral action.

Resolved, That a man, who, for the abolition of slavery, uses only his lips or his pen, performs less "moral action," in that behalf, than he who uses his lips, his pen, and his vote.

Pro-Slavery Logic.

A letter-writer in the Tribune, who dates his letter somewhere in Virginia, expatiates with great earnestness upon the happy condition of the Southern slaves. He thinks they are really the masters, and one would suppose, from his account, the most happy race of mortals on the face of the globe. It is a pity the fellow couldn't be suffered to try a six months residence on a cotton or sugar plantation, with a peck of corn per week, and a salt herring per day, and free admission to the whipping-post. He has "taken some pains to examine," and is quite convinced that "the horrible stories circulated by the fanatics, are in the main false." In the next sentence he tells us that "one of the worst features of the whole slave system, is the hiring of females to open prostitution," and that this is done, "in the religious cities of Richmond and Norfolk." This is queer proof of the "happy condition." He should give us a few more of the results of his researches.

Law in the District of Columbia.

By the old law of Virginia and Maryland, the introduction of slaves within their limits was prohibited. This law was re-enacted by Congress, when the session of the ten miles square was accepted, and has never been repealed. The Supreme Court, under Judge McLean, decided last winter, that a slave brought into the District was freed by this law. A similar case has been recently decided. A female slave brought into the District by a Virginian, refused to return with her master, and sued for her freedom.

It was decided in the Circuit Court that she was free. The Philanthropist, who first called attention to the existence of these laws, thinks that under them, most of the slaves in the District might sue for their freedom and obtain it. The number of those, however, who were not born on the soil, now held there as slaves, is probably small. Nevertheless, the fact is an important one, that the laws still exist and are acted upon.

Comforting Assurance.

The best and the surest signs of progress are to be found in the churches. When the great Bulwark crumbles before us, we may be sure of soon gaining the citadel. The action of political parties is only the effect of the unseen cause. But when the consciences of men are so stirred within them, that they abandon, or will not be caught in the meshes of the ecclesiastical net, we are sure that an influence is at work which must overthrow these "synagogues of Satan," and the system which they support, and re-establish the true Church. The Christian Reformer gives us the following lamentation for our comfort. It heads the article with the dolorous caption of "The Blight of Abolitionism."

Northern papers are every week affording additional evidence of the blighting influence of Abolitionism. In the *Windham Association*, Mass. there have been but ten baptized during the association year, just closed.

BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—"The letters from the churches generally complained of great apathy and spiritual declension."

OLD COLONY ASSOCIATION.—Baptisms 11, exclusions 46, clear loss, 42.

SALISBURY ASSOCIATION.—Baptisms 28, exclusions 46, clear loss, 36.

THE EMANCIPATOR makes the following precious confession:

VERY MODEST.—The National Anti-Slavery Standard says:

"All of Anti-Slavery that there is in Whig, Democratic and Liberty Party, comes, not of their own virtue, but from a pressure without, which they cannot resist. The Liberty party, it is to be understood from this, would be entirely pro-slavery, were it not for the virtue and pressure of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its Standard! We know not which most to admire, the modesty or discrimination of this sentence."

If Liberty Party chooses to acknowledge that, morality has had nothing to do with its creation, and does not now govern its action, I certainly shall not dispute the point with it, as it may be supposed to know something of its own character. I was rather doubtful, when the above paragraph was written, whether it was not too great a concession, to acknowledge that Eastern third party grew up under the moral influence of Anti-Slavery. The Emancipator certainly knows, and I think it for the correction.

Black Laws.

By the laws of Illinois, every colored person coming into the State, is obliged to give bonds that he or she will not become a burden to it, and all supposed to be fugitive slaves, are imprisoned, and indentured, and then sold for a year to defray the expenses of the imprisonment, if not claimed by his or her master. A person seized under this law in Kendall County, was recently advertised for sale by the Sheriff, and great excitement has ensued among the people in consequence. A public meeting has been held, and the Black code denounced in no measured terms. A similar law exists in Indiana. These laws, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Prigg case, are not unconstitutional, though the Constitution does not require their enactment.

Good news from Missouri.

Work is pardoned and released. Everybody must rejoice at this for his sake, but more for that of his wife, while the fate of his companions seems the sadder, because the slaveholders themselves seem to doubt the justice of their proceedings. It is not often men whom society esteems really criminal, are pardoned because they have a wife and children, and have shown "proper contrition." The hearts of the slaveholders are softening. Delia Webster, it is reported, will be pardoned, when the excitement has somewhat subsided. The following paragraph is from the *St. Louis Republic*:

We learn from Jefferson City that Gov. EDWARDS has pardoned the Abolitionist, Work, who was sentenced to the penitentiary about three years since, for assisting in the escape of negroes from Marion county. His punishment was fixed for nine years. There are two others sentenced at the same time for the same offence, who will probably remain until the expiration of their time. In the case of Work, it is stated, that he has manifested proper contrition for his offence, and as he has a wife and several children—one of which he has never seen, public opinion will sanction and justify the clemency of the Governor. It is to be hoped, that this act may have its proper influence upon those Abolitionists who are outside of the prison walls, but who, if they persist in their course, deserve places within them.

Proscription in Ohio.

A long petition has been sent to the Legislature of Ohio, praying that body "to prevent the immigration and permanent settlement of negroes and mulattoes in that State." The memorial asserts that it has ever been the policy of that State, to exclude this description of persons from her territory, and has therefore made it unlawful for a black to bear testimony in a case where a white is a party; and has also excluded them from common schools, and denied them the other rights of citizenship. Most sapient petitioners! because you have always been second-rate, you must continue to be so? But notwithstanding these precautions, the blacks are continually "forcing" themselves into the State. The memorial further states that Ohio has never been a slave State. It adds:

"They have done him no harm, and they only seek a like return, to insure which they ask that their thresholds shall be unvisited by his presence; and this alike for his welfare as their own."

The petitioners now ask that the colored people shall be incapacitated from buying or holding real estate, and that all contracts made by them, or with them, shall be null and void. These people, no doubt, call themselves good Democrats and Christians, and very likely are members of one or the other of the parties, which is continually prating of its love of liberty, as well as members of some so-called Christian Church. Such Heathenism would disgrace the Caribbees.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—The Charleston (S. C.) Courier refuses any longer to exchange with the New Bedford Mercury, because that paper has ventured to say something about that which is pleasantly called the "Peculiar Institution" of the North—Liberty. The Mercury will learn in due time, if it deserves to, something of the spirit of Southern chivalry. The Standard conceives itself fortunate to get an exchange south of the Line, by paying for it.

KIDNAPING.—The Philadelphia Sun mentions two unsuccessful attempts recently made in that city to kidnap colored children. One was a little girl named Eliza Thompson, and the other a child of ten years of age, a daughter of a Mr. Daily. The kidnappers in both instances were colored men. An attempt was also made a few days since to kidnap a respectable colored man in Harrisburg. He was knocked down, and tied, but was rescued by some persons passing by.

The Cincinnati Herald says, that a colored man was carried off on the 18th ultimo, by five negro-hunters, from the Seminary at Red Oak, Brown County, where he was a student. He was defended by several women in the same house with him, but was at length captured. The kidnappers afterwards became alarmed, and he was permitted to escape.

THE TABLES TURNED.—A slave in New Orleans has been condemned to death for horrible treating her mistress and her mistress' child. What her provocation was, is not stated. The case is published far and wide, with suitable comments by the papers. Did it ever occur to suitable

humanity, who are all agast at this proof of depravity in a slave, that such instances of horrible cruelty are of almost daily occurrence at the South, only that the relative position of the parties are changed? If justice were even-handed in Louisiana, the State would soon be depopulated.

INSURRECTION.—The Democratic Guide, published at Brandon, Mississippi, mentions a rumor of an insurrection, near Brownsville, Hinds County, Mississippi. Eight negroes are said to have been arrested, and confessed their guilt.

THE MENDI MISSION.—Intelligence has been received from the Rev. Mr. Raymond, of the Mendi Mission, on the Little Boom river, Africa. The letters mention the death of Miss Harnden. Some interesting extracts will be given hereafter.

THOMAS W. DORR.—T. W. Dorr has refused to avail himself of the permission to leave the Penitentiary upon taking the oath of allegiance, unless he be restored to the full rights of citizenship.

UNFASHIONABLE PULPITS.—The good people of New Haven, not long since, shipped to the Sandwich Islands, a pulpit from one of their churches, which had been recently remodelled. The poor Heathen were rather astounded at the pious present. It is a pity that it didn't find a market, as we could spare a great many, both of pulpits and their occupants, without any detriment whatever to the cause of religion.

J. B. PHILLIPS, of Kennett Square, is informed that I have not a file of the papers in which the speech he mentions was published. If he will send it me, it shall reappear in the Standard as soon as possible.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1845.

They have it all their own way. Whilst the Annexation bill as it passed the House, bears on its face, by the amendment attached to it, some resemblance of a redemption feature, by a careful examination it will appear that the Southern portion may, if they desire, forever prohibit the establishment of a free State within the limits of what is called Texas. The bill cannot pass the Senate, but it is to be passed at an early day, or a like one, if the friends of Slavery and ruination can drum up enough of Northern dough-faces and Southern Whigs. The bill was read twice in the Senate on Monday last, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Globe grows, but they never do business in a hurry—or in too great a hurry. If it should turn out that the land-jobbers and slave speculators of Texas, cannot, at this session, either by treaty, or by the daring and impudent expedition of a joint resolution, succeed in annexing Texas to this already nearly (by slavery) ruined Union, it is to be hoped that the intelligent inhabitants of the non-slaveholding States may, by another election, see more intelligently into this scheme, and guard against it at the ballot-box, remembering that already does one man in the South, with five hundred slaves, have as many votes as three hundred freemen of the North.

The bill to establish a territorial Government for Oregon is the order of the day in the House. It is called a Northern question, and judging from its very Northern R. mits, I should think it was very appropriately named. I believe we are bound to tread on some neighbors toes. It seems to afford the members much pleasure to tell how brave they are, this bill affording them a very appropriate text. The last members who spoke in favor of the bill, were Messrs. Douglas, of Illinois, and A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, and in the negative, Mr. Hunt, of New York, E. J. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Severance, of Ohio, and Adams, the latter by his great mastery in the casuistry putting to shame those who had so lightly spoken on the subject. He said he had not yet sufficiently informed himself to attempt to address the Committee on so grave a subject. He was a commissioner at the treaty of Ghent, to settle the limits of the United States, but what has happened to do with political economy now—a day?

A bill of another complexion is under warm discussion in the Senate. It is the bill for reducing postage, and from appearances, something will be done. It is proposed to abolish the franking privilege and put letters at five and ten cents.

The one day election bill has been signed by the President.

O. I. C. U.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Items.

Oregon.—We present a synopsis of the bill to organize a territorial Government for Oregon, as amended in the Committee of the Whole and reported to the House on Saturday.—*Tribune*.

Section 1st defines the boundaries of the Territory as follows:—"All the country belonging to the United States, lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and bounded on the south by the 42d, and on the north by the 54th degree and 40 minutes of north latitude."

The 2d and 3d sections provide for the appointment of a Governor and Secretary, to continue in office five years, unless sooner dismissed by the President, and to reside west of the Rocky Mountains; while the 4th section defines the duties of the Secretary.

Section 5th provides for the appointment of a Court of session of one Judge, with Common Law and Chancery jurisdiction.

Section 6th provides that the Governor and Judge shall collate a Code of Laws to be in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until the organization of the General Assembly. To this section there is a proviso in the following words—"That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the offender shall be duly convicted, shall not exist in said Territory."

The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th sections relate to unimportant details.

Section 12th provides for the election of members of the General Assembly, whenever the number of free white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years shall exceed 5,000, and the 13th and 14th sections prescribe certain necessary preliminaries to such election.

Section 15th declares that there shall be one representative for every 500 free white male inhabitants, provided that the whole number of representatives shall never exceed 50.

Section 16th prescribes the qualifications of voters, and the duties of the judges of election, and shall reject the votes of all persons who refuse to renounce allegiance to other Governments.

Section 17th fixes the term of office of the representative at two years.

The 18th, 19th, and 20th sections provide for a Legislative Council, to consist of five members, to be elected by the House of Representatives, and section 21st specifies five years as their term of office.

Section 22d to 29th, inclusive, relate to minor details. Section 30th prescribes the jurisdiction of the Court, and contains the following proviso: *Provided always*, That in cases where any British subject, resident or trading in said Territory of Oregon, shall be arrested, charged with the crime of treason, or with any misdemeanor, he shall be delivered over to the nearest tribunal of the British Government having jurisdiction over the offence. This provision not to apply after the period of twelve months from any notice which may be given by the United States as contemplated by the third article of the Convention now subsisting between the two countries in relation to said Territory.

Sections 31st, 32d, and 33d are unimportant. Section 34th fixes the salary of the Judge at \$2,000; that of the Secretary at \$1,500; and section 35th fixes the compensation of members of the Legislature at \$3 per day.

Sections 36th and 37th provide for the erection of forts, block-houses, &c.

Section 38th provides for a grant of 640 acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same, or any part thereof, for five consecutive years, or to his heirs in case of his decease; and section 39th provides for a grant to every married man of 160 acres in addition to the previous grant, and for the grant of a like quantity to the father for each child under eighteen years of age, which he may have, or which may be born to him during the five years aforesaid.

Section 40th requires a patent to insure the validity of any sale or contract of lands, and contains a provision as follows: *Provided always*, That the future grants of lands contemplated by this act, shall be subject to the settlement of any dispute now pending between Great Britain and the United States, in relation to their respective claims, and subject also to the acquisition, by treaty and otherwise, of the Indian title to the said lands.

Section 41st authorizes the President to appoint two

Indian Agents, if necessary, to act under the direction of the Governor.

Sec. 42. And whereas, by a convention entered into between the British Majesty and the United States of America, it was stipulated and agreed that any country on the northwest coast of America, to the westward of the Stony Mountains, should be free and open to the citizens and subjects of the two powers, it being competent however, to either of the contracting powers, in case either should think fit at any time after the 20th of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention:

Be it therefore further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to close or obstruct any of the harbors, bays and creeks, or the navigation of rivers within the territorial limits of the Territory hereby organized, or any part of the country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, between the 42d and 44th degree 40 minutes of north latitude, against the vessels, citizens, and subjects of Great Britain, agreeably to the provisions of the third article of the convention of 30th October, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, until the termination of the said stipulation of said convention.

Section 43. Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, required to cause due notice to be given to the British Government of the desire and intention of the Government of the United States to annul and abrogate the "convention with Great Britain relative to territory on the northwest coast of America, concluded August 8th, 1827," agreeably to the provisions of the third article of the said convention. And that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed or carried into effect by any of the officers or citizens of the United States, as to interfere in any way with any right which any of the subjects of Great Britain may have in the territory herein mentioned, as provided for in the convention aforesaid, until the expiration of twelve months after notice shall have been given as above provided, by the President of the United States.

Texas Resolution.—The following is Mr. Milton Brown's Joint Resolution declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas as a State into the Union. Be it Resolved, That Congress do consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention, assembled with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union.

And be it further Resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit: 1. Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this Government, of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and that the Constitution, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, 1846.

2. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after the said day of January, shall claim all mines minerals, salt lakes, and springs; and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy and army yards, docks, magazines, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to, and due and unpaid said Republic, and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

